

ACCU. ST.
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B O R O U G H O F S T O U R B R I D G E

R E P O R T

O N T H E W O R K O F T H E

P U B L I C H E A L T H D E P A R T M E N T

F O R T H E Y E A R

1963

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B O R O U G H O F S T O U R B R I D G E

Mayor

Councillor H. Hardwick, J.P.

Deputy Mayor

Alderman J. Griffiths

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor J.W. Beasley

Alderman W.P. Drew	Councillor E.J. Broughton, J.P., C.C.
Alderman J.A. Gauden, C.A.	Councillor A. Allport
Alderman E.W.L. Tye	Councillor J.A.H. Edmonds
Alderman H.P. Jones, O.B.E., J.P., C.C.	Councillor D.A. McHale
Councillor C.J. Aston	Councillor A.R. Walters

Medical Officer of Health

C.W.J. Hingston, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

J. Twomey, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (from 14th August, 1963)

Chief Public Health Inspector, also Inspector under Petroleum and Shops Acts

★ A.E.K. Kent, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

★ J.W. Billingham, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

★ G.H. Stone, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

★ R.L. Cooke, M.A.P.H.I., Cert.S.I.B.

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

J.G. Hunt

R.L. Noone (from 29th July, 1963)

Clerical Staff

K. Fosbrooke (Chief Clerk) (from 1st March, 1963)

A. Powell (Chief Clerk) (retired 21st April, 1963)

Mrs. A.J. Cartwright

Miss E.M. Porter

...

Rodent Officer

G.H. Corbett

...

★ Certificated Meat and Food Inspector

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for 1963

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of The Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963 and would draw your attention to the following points:-

1. Infectious Diseases

(a) Measles

We expected 1963 to show a high figure after only 6 cases in 1962. A figure of 864 confirms this. This alternate year periodicity will no doubt continue until a suitable vaccine is produced. Efforts so far to produce one have not been very successful, but a good vaccine would be welcome in order to protect very young children in whom the disease may be serious. It is interesting to note that since the war this periodicity is modified in Stourbridge every 6th year to some extent when instead of a small number of expected cases the number is reasonably high. This may be explained by a failure of the disease to fall off early in the new year, cases being reported well into April and May. This happened in 1946, 1952, and 1958, and 191 cases in 1964 at the time of writing this report indicates this has happened again. I am happy to report no deaths from this disease during 1963.

(b) Dysentery and Food Poisoning Cases

Cases amount to 10 in number compared with 16 last year. Of the 9 dysentery cases 4 were of proved Sonn  origin and occurred in children under 2 years of age, a further 2 unconfirmed cases occurred in older children. These 6 were all treated at Hayley Green Hospital. The remaining cases were adults and no organism was isolated, nor was it felt necessary to treat them in Hospital.

(c) Infantile Gastro-Enteritis

From Hospital records at Hayley Green, 15 cases of Gastro-Enteritis occurred in children under 20 months of age, normally resident in this Borough, and of these 12 were under 1 year of age, 9 males and 6 females.

None of the 15 in Hayley Green were very seriously ill and no organisms were cultured. Most of these cases could be put down to failure in feeding technique, and usually occurred in bottle fed infants where a poor standard of hygiene existed in the home. Fortunately none contracted the more serious type due to pathogenic coliform variants. Many more cases no doubt occurred at home that did not require hospitalisation, and in any case this is not a notifiable disease, so apart from those cases which I treated clinically, I could not state the extent of infection in this Borough.

I would only ask Mothers of infants to be very careful concerning the preparation of feeds and the cleanliness of bottles, teats etc. at all times, as certain types of this infection are serious.

If any Mothers have doubts about the correct procedure for sterilisation and milk feed preparation please see their Health Visitor at the nearest Child Welfare Clinic, or their own doctor.



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(d) Tuberculosis

The number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in this Borough for 1963 was 11 as compared with 19 for 1962.

Although much has been done in the last decade to reduce the incidence of this disease, final eradication will prove extremely difficult, due to fresh importation into the Country, and to drug resistance of an estimated 1,800 cases in England and Wales, and finally to the failure of chronic domiciliary cases to maintain a Negative sputum by refusing to take their daily tablets of anti-tuberculosis drugs.

The follow-up of contacts and the after-care of known cases continues to be the main concern of the special Health Workers associated with this disease under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

Tuberculosis still kills some 3,000 people a year and some 16,000 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis were notified in 1963 in England and Wales.

(e) Diphtheria and Poliomyelitis and Smallpox

I am happy to report that no case of these diseases occurred in this Borough in the year, I would however remind you that the danger of outbreaks of these diseases is not passed and the risk can only be diminished by co-operation of the community in continuing to maintain an effective level of resistance through immunisation. This is especially important with regard to Poliomyelitis and the simple procedure of taking oral polio vaccine drops by mouth. I ask that parents continue to see that their children are immunised and vaccinated without fail.

2. Vital Statistics for 1963

The number of live births decreased from 787 in 1962 to 754 in 1963.

The number of deaths increased from 484 in 1962 to 544 in 1963.

The excess of births over deaths was 210 compared with 303 in 1962.

The infant mortality rate continue to decrease over the last year and is now 14.6, with 11 deaths compared with 18 last year.

No maternal deaths occurred due to Pregnancy, Childbirth, or Abortion.

Both Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality rates are down on last year.

As regards causes of death, Cancer of the Lung accounted for 20 deaths this year compared with 22 last year, and Coronary disease including Angina accounted for approximately the same figure this year as last, - 82 compared with 89. Bronchitis deaths in 1963 were 44 compared with 43 in 1962.

Fatal motor accidents in 1963 numbered 11 compared with 8 in 1962.

All other fatal accidents of which the vast majority occur at home amounts to 11 in 1963 compared with 10 in 1962.

This ratio of fatal Home accidents to Road accidents is less than the national average, their being some 6,000 fatal road accidents compared with 8,000 accidents in the home in England and Wales per annum.

Even the same number, as occurred in this Borough signifies the fact that the Home can be a dangerous place. This is especially so with regard to the elderly, who are more likely to suffer from falls and burns, and every effort should be made to rid stairs, passages, doorways etc. of obstacles likely to cause a fall.

Corridors should be well lit and guards placed over fires. As regards young children the second commonest age group to suffer accidents in the home, burns are a frequent form of accident, and accidents caused by the consumption of medicines, and poisonous liquids in the toddler age group should be prevented by making sure that such things are kept well out of their reach.

3. I would next like to draw your attention to some problems concerned with:-

"High Density Accommodation"

This Borough is to provide high density accommodation in the form of multi-storey blocks of flats on the site of the old chain works near the centre of the town.

As much as the erection of this type of building may help meet the demand for Council accommodation it also creates certain problems which are common to all multi-storey dwellings.

The higher one lives the more concerned parents become over the safety of their children, and the more difficult it is for children to make use of playground facilities provided locally, their use being so important to the early training and education of young children.

Some may not take easily to this new type of living having come from older quieter housing estates. They may also feel a sense of loss of community life which the older neighbourhood held for them.

A garden can be a serious burden to some, others will find life in a flat will rob them of the pleasures of gardening.

The noise and bustle and lack of privacy more common to flat life may take some time to get used to, in fact some may never get used to it.

These and other facts call for a very careful selection of tenants for this type of accommodation, and it must be realised that adjustment to this type of living may take an appreciable time.

4. The next problem to concern us is:-

Residential Accommodation and Industrial Noise

The Planning Law at present is weak in that the General Use Class is a broad group comprising both quiet and naturally noisy industries, there being no planning permission required in changing from one type of industry to another within this same General Use Class.

Where there exists an intimate mixture of houses and industry, this change of industry may result in the creation of noise of great inconvenience to residents, and any "Reasonable Steps" the factory may be requested to take to lessen the noise may not be sufficient to prevent annoyance. Cases have arisen in this Borough from this cause and until there is an appreciable change in the law there will remain this weakness in preventing industrial noise from causing annoyance to occupants of nearby houses.

Structural alterations within the factory may on occasions considerably reduce the noise intensity to tolerable levels.

This condition whereby houses and industry are closely situated arises in most cases from the days before planning was required, or even thought of, and as a result we now suffer from the past mistakes of others.

The separation of industrial areas well away from residential sites by parks, playing fields or other green belt areas is not easy to achieve when land availability is limited.

5. "Safety of Milk"

I would now draw your attention to the question of "Safety of Milk".

As a Food and Drugs Authority it is our duty to make regular examinations of milk.

Twice during the year in February and again in May we compelled a milk producer under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 Reg. 20 to Pasteurise the milk he supplied in cartons in a Vending Machine, because tests showed that the milk contained live Brucella organisms which could give rise to illness in man.

The milk sold in this machine is untreated i.e. Tuberculin Tested which only denotes that the cows from which it came are free from Tuberculosis, it does not mean it has been heat treated to render it free of harmful organisms which may arise from the cow, or milk handler. Milk which has been heat treated by Pasteurisation is rendered safe.

Although compulsory Pasteurisation is a good safety measure in these cases, there is a delay of quite a considerable time between the taking of a milk sample and the reporting of its bacterial safety, thus permitting the consumption of this milk by the Public between the taking of the sample and the passing of a Pasteurisation Order.

5. "Safety of Milk" (continued)

The tendency for more milk to be Pasteurised is to be greatly encouraged, and it is hoped that the Public will support this by insisting on milk which has been heat treated, but until eradication of infected herds is achieved through slaughter of infected animals and immunisation of cattle with vaccine this source of infection will continue to be with us, indeed all non-pedigree cattle can be sold on the open market without the buyer having any knowledge of infection in the cattle for sale, thus permitting it to spread to other previously uninfected herds.

We can now reflect with some pride that Bovine Tuberculosis is no longer a Public Health problem, remembering that it took nearly 50 years to achieve this, often against bitter opposition.

Can we afford to be complacent with regard to this less dangerous infection in milk by permitting its survival in cattle when other European countries have succeeded in almost total eradication.

Until a Pasteurisation Order can be made to apply to an Infected Herd for a very much longer period than at present the risk of contaminated milk remains, for present legislation permits the removal of such an Order after the reporting of only one clear sample, when many infected cows are known to excrete this organism intermittently for many months. Such is the weakness in our present law regarding measures designed to control this infection, and because untreated milk can be dangerous milk, frequent regular sampling is essential in order to protect the consumer.

It is to be noted that the Ministry intend to designate all "T.T." milk which carries this risk as "Untreated" in October, 1964 and it is to be hoped that the Public will respond by obtaining only heat treated milk i.e. Pasteurised or Sterilised.

6. Immunisation of Children at Clinics in Stourbridge

Before August, 1963 the Medical Officer of Health carried out three special immunisation sessions per month on behalf of the County under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act.

In order to conform with the generally accepted practice of carrying out immunisation at Child Welfare Clinics, the County have stopped these special sessions per month and undertaken immunisation as part of the routine work at Child Welfare Clinics.

Comparing the number of immunisations carried out under the previous scheme, with those under the new arrangement covering a period of six months ending 31st December, 1963 i.e. with four months under the new scheme, the figures showed an increase of over 20% in numbers immunised. This is to be expected as the number of sessions available now has increased considerably.

It is interesting to note that during the first six months of this new arrangement the ratio of number of children seen by the Assistant County Medical Officer to the number of immunisations given vary according to the District.

Wollaston clinic works out at 4.0 children seen per immunisation

Wollescote	"	"	"	"	4.4	"	"	"	"
------------	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---

Orchard Lane	"	"	"	"	5.8	"	"	"	"
--------------	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---

New Road	"	"	"	"	7.1	"	"	"	"
----------	---	---	---	---	-----	---	---	---	---

Many factors are involved in accounting for this variation in districts e.g. number of sessions per month; popularity of attendance at clinics; immunisation measures available through alternative means i.e. family doctor, effective liaison between families and Health Visitors etc.

Generally speaking I would say the new scheme is certainly an improvement on the old system and is to be welcomed.

Food Handling and Personal Hygiene

Due to the relative affluence of present day society and its willingness to seek time and labour saving devices, the Food Trade has been stimulated to produce ever greater varieties and quantities of pre-cooked ready to eat packaged foods to suit our taste.

The onus of ensuring a safe and wholesome product lies with the Food Trade, and as rare as the occurrence must be when compared with the number of tinned and packaged foods consumed, the outbreaks of Typhoid at Harlow and Aberdeen due to infected food serve to remind us of the vital importance of maintaining the strictest hygienic precautions in the preparation and handling of food, be it in a large canning factory, food store or our own kitchen.

If primary cases arise mainly as a result of consumption of an infected food, subsequent or secondary cases commonly arise as a result of a failure to maintain a satisfactory standard of personal hygiene, thus leading to the easy transmission of infection from one person to another through the handling of food. It is almost impossible to prevent infecting ones hands after using the toilet, and this has been proved by bacteriological tests. The advice "Wash your Hands" is not just a plea for aesthetic purposes but a vital necessity if transmission of these diseases by this route is to be prevented.

Because of the ease with which a contaminated slicing machine can infect a quantity of other food, all operators of such machines should ensure that these are cleaned frequently during the day.

This is especially important when dealing with assortments of cooked foods.

5,860 notified cases of Food Poisoning in England and Wales during 1963 should remind us to take every precaution.

The storage and cooking of food is important. Cooked food should be stored under refrigerated conditions as any contamination is unlikely to increase in amount and infect all the product at a reduced temperature. Proper cooking temperatures are equally important as most organisms are destroyed when food is cooked at proper heat for the correct time.

This is especially important when large rounds of beef are only adequately cooked on the outside, leaving the central portion almost unaffected by the oven temperature.

Stourbridge has been fortunate in that the numbers of notified cases of dysentery and food poisoning are small, but it is well recognised that notification of these and other intestinal disorders is only fractional. Because the risk of infection is increasing due to more frequent travel abroad, and to the altered eating habits of the community, and also because symptomless carriers of these diseases are relatively common, our standard of personal hygiene with regard to Food handling must remain high at all times wherever we work.

Food handlers should remember the consumer when preparing food in canteens, shops and restaurants, or in kitchens in their own homes, and realise that, "Their Health is in your Hands".

Before I conclude may I express the hope that the decision taken by this Council to Fluoridate its water supply be implemented soon, and that the various authorities concerned with the practical application of Fluoridation achieve this end without undue delay.

I now take this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Chairman of Public Health Committee Councillor Beasley and to all members of the Public Health Committee for their help and consideration, and to the Town Clerk, Mr. Drury, and his staff for their help and advice, and to all other Chief Officers and their staff.

I would like to take this opportunity of welcoming Dr. John Twomey who took up his appointment in August as Deputy Medical Officer of Health to this Borough.

Lastly I should like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Kent, and his staff and Mr. Fosbrooke the Chief Clerk who joined us during the year and the clerical staff for their willing and ready co-operation at all times.

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

CLAYTON W.J. HINGSTON

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A
Statistics and Social Conditions

The town is partly residential and partly industrial, and the chief industries are galvanised hollow-ware and iron-founding, engineering, manufacture of forgings, spades and shovels, chains, fireclay and electrical products, wire goods, kitchen-ware, skin rugs and gloves, scholastic equipment.

The Area of the Borough is ...	...	...	4,214 Acres.
viz: Stourbridge ...	...	...	1,920 "
Lye and Wollescote ...	...	...	1,025 "
Pedmore ...	...	...	1,269 "
Number of Inhabited houses 1963/4 ...	...	...	15,119
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1963 ...	...	...	£1,656,562
Sum represented by a penny rate (revised estimate) 1963/4	...	...	36,700

Statistical Memorandum

Population, estimated mid-year 1963 ...	...	...	44,860
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	...	16.8
Adjusted Birth Rate " " "	...	...	15.9
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 " "	...	...	12.1
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 " "	...	...	13.5
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	...	...	14.6

Vital Statistics
Mothers and Infants

Live Births ...	...	...	754
Rate per 1,000 population ...	...	...	16.8
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	5.0
Stillbirths ...	...	...	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	10.5
Total live and still births ...	...	...	762
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ...	...	...	11
Infant Mortality Rates	...	...
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	14.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	13.9
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	26.3
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	10.6
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	...	10.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	20.9
Figures for England and Wales:	...	...
Infant Mortality ...	...	...	21.1
Neonatal Mortality ...	...	...	14.2
Perinatal Mortality ...	...	...	29.3

Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	...	...	3	7	10
Illegitimate ...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>4</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>11</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 Weeks of age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	...	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate ...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Deaths of Infants under 1 Week of Age

			M.	F.	Total
Legitimate ...	...	...	2	5	7
Illegitimate ...	...	...	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
			<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>8</u>

Causes of Deaths in Infants

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>	<u>Under 4 weeks</u>
1. Myelomeningocele	1	-
2. Asphyxia	1	-
3. Gastro Enteritis	1	-
4. Cerebral Trauma	-	1
5. Prematurity	-	4
6. Pneumonia	-	1
7. Blood Dyscrasia	-	1
8. Atelectasis	-	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>

	Males			Females		
	Total	Legit.	Illegit.	Total	Legit.	Illegit.
Live Births	368	348	20	386	368	18
Still Births	4	4	-	4	4	-

Deaths of Infants						
Under 1 year of age	4	3	1	7	7	-
Under 4 weeks of age	3	2	1	5	5	-
Under 1 week of age	3	2	1	5	5	-

DEATHS

Males ... 303
Females... 241
544

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ... 12.1
Adjusted Death Rate " " ... 13.5
Death Rate for England and Wales 12.2

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under year	AGE IN YEARS								65 -	75 and over
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -		
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
12. Malignant Necplasm, Breast	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6	-	-
13. Malignant Necplasm, Uterus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	F	35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	17	10	6
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	9	-	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
19. Hypertensicon with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
20. Other Heart Disease	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11	16	20	20
21. Other Circulatory Disease	M	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	24	17
22. Influenza	F	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	10	20	18	18
	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	8	4	4
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	2
	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	12	31
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	7	-	-
	M	42	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH (continued)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								75 and over
					1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	
23. Pneumonia	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	1	6	5
	F	15	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6	7
24. Bronchitis	M	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	15	12
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	M	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	3	6
	F	24	4	-	-	-	3	2	2	1	3	6	7
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
34. All Other Accidents	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
35. Suicide	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	303	3	1	4	-	3	6	8	21	58	105	94
	F	241	5	2	-	-	-	3	2	12	27	66	124

SECTION B
GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers

Particulars of the Public Health Officers, together with information as to their qualifications, are set out on page 2.

Laboratory Facilities

Examination of clinical material (sputum, swabs &c.) is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Infirmary, Worcester. This applies also to consumer samples of milk, water and ice-cream. Producer samples of milk and water are examined bacteriologically by the County Laboratory, Worcester, in addition to all chemical samples of food, drugs and water.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

There are six Infant Welfare Centres in the Borough as follows:-
40, New Road, Stourbridge; St. Michael's Church Hall, Westwood Avenue, Norton; Assembly Rooms, Meriden Avenue, Wollaston; Parish Rooms, Hagley Road, Pedmore; Community Centre, Wassell Road, Wollescote; and Orchard Lane, Lye.

SECTION C
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA
Water Supplies

The water supply to the Stourbridge area is controlled by the North West Worcestershire Water Board by an Order which came into being on the 1st October, 1962, under the North West Worcestershire Water Board's Order, 1962, No. 1561. The Board is composed of 14 members nominated by the Boroughs of Bewdley, Kidderminster and Stourbridge, Urban Districts of Amblecote, Brierley Hill and Stourport and the Rural Districts of Kidderminster, Droitwich, Martley and Tenbury.

It may be of interest to note that the supply arrangements in the Borough of Stourbridge were first provided by the Stourbridge Water Works Company which functioned from 1857 to 1909. The functions of the Company were taken over by Act of Parliament in 1909 by the Stourbridge and District Water Board which continued to operate from that date until its dissolution in 1962.

There are three Pumping Stations serving the Stourbridge area, two of which are situated in the Urban District of Amblecote, and the third in Brierley Hill. At each of the Pumping Stations there are two boreholes and these are tube-protected for part of their full depth and generally penetrate into the upper Bunter Sandstone. The supply from these Pumping Stations is pumped into the two well defined areas of supply, the high level and the low level. The high level area which includes the recent housing developments in the Pedmore and Wollescote Districts of the Borough, has a consumption of about .6 million gallons per day, and the supply to the area is derived normally from the Coalbournbrook Pumping Station. There is standby plant available at the Mill Meadow Station. Both of these Stations are situated in Amblecote and pump water to a balancing tank covering the area and sited at Wychbury Hill in the Rural District of Bromsgrove.

It is in the low level area of supply that the major part of the Borough of Stourbridge is situated, and the consumption of this area is more than two million gallons per day. The major part of this supply is provided from the Tack Lane Pumping Station and augmentation is obtained from the Coalbournbrook Station with appropriate duplicate standby plants available at all the three Stations operated by the Board for this part of their limits of supply.

The Board's area of supply is over more than 230 square miles and serves a population of about 160,000.

Drainage and Sewerage

The main sewers in the Stourbridge area are under the control of Stourbridge Main Drainage Board. These sewers in Lye and Wollescote area are under the control of the Upper Stour Valley Main Sewerage Board.

The sewage is conveyed to the Whittington sewage farms belonging to these Boards and is treated on the Broad Irrigation principle.

SECTION D

Housing work is referred to in the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

SECTION E

Inspection and Supervision of Food

Details of the inspections carried out during the year will be found in the Public Health Inspector's Report.

STOURBRIDGE INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND INFANT MORTALITY FIGURES 1953 - 1963

Diseases	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Scarlet Fever	21	20	48	33	78	57	37	32	22	54	104
Whooping Cough	3	4	3	40	33	24	130	96	85	132	72
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ^{New cases}	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1
Measles	864	6	988	2	659	110	778	16	944	4	496
Meningococcal	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	4	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Dysentery	9	14	-	9	17	30	3	37	17	29	6
Food Poisoning	1	2	5	18	-	6	4	4	12	6	1
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory) ^{New cases}	11	19	14	24	21	18	11	23	29	25	25
Infant Mortality Rate	14.6	22.8	16.2	22.4	39.0	12.2	14.8	31.5	25.1	23.7	22.8
Neonatal Mortality Rate	10.6	12.7	10.8	22.4	29.2						
Perinatal	20.9	26.2	26.4	46.5	44.5						

'CORRECTED' NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR THE YEAR, 1963

DISEASE	A G E S										Total No. of Cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	DEATHS
	Under 1 year	1 - 2	3 - 4	5 - 9	10 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 64	65 and upwards			
Dysentery	1	3	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	22	205	195	429	6	5	2	-	-	-	864	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	7	-	-
Pneumonia	1	..	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	1	8	2	30
Scarlet Fever	-	1	1	14	3	2	-	-	-	-	21	4	-
Whooping Cough	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
TOTALS	24	211	200	445	9	12	4	2	5	1	913	8	30

NOTE: All the Hospital cases were admitted to Hayley Green Isolation Hospital, Halesowen.

The Pneumonia deaths refer to all cases of Pneumonia, including those not notifiable.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1963

Age Periods			New Cases				Deaths			
			Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	...	...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	...	...	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	...	...	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	...	...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	...	...	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and upwards			-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS			6	5	-	1	2	-	-	-

Summary of Cases of Tuberculosis on the

Register at the end of 1963

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on Register, 1st January, 1963	126	85	8	10
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year under the Regulations ...	6	5	-	1
No. of cases first heard of otherwise than by primary notification ...	2	1	-	-
No. of cases removed from Register in a previous Quarter which have been restored to Register during the Quarter ...	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	136	91	8	11
No. of cases removed from Register during the year	47	29	1	4
No. of cases remaining on Register at the end of the year	89	62	7	7

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for
1963

To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Stourbridge.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the report on the work carried out by the Public Health Department for the year ended 31st December, 1963.

The main details are in tabular form but I would like to draw attention to some matters of particular interest.

In July the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 was put on the Statute Book, which makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in these premises. It comes into force on 1st August, 1964 after which date a complete survey of all premises under the Act will have to be made.

On the 1st October, The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 came into operation. The Regulations were very far reaching and set new standards of Meat Inspection throughout the Country.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963 and Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963 were put on the Statute Book, and come into force during 1964.

Mr. R.L. Noons, an additional Pupil Public Health Inspector, commenced his duties with the Department on July 29th.

Mr. Powell, Chief Clerk, retired at the end of March after 22 years service with the Council, I had worked with him since 1945 and would like to express my thanks and appreciation to him for his willingness and co-operation at all times.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their active interest and support, and to Mr. A.P. Drury for his helpful guidance. I also wish to express my appreciation of the conscientious service rendered by the Departmental Staff and to other Council Officers for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am,
Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,
Your Obedient Servant,

A.E.K. KENT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

514 complaints were received during the year.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The following data is given in accordance with Article 25(20) of the Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959:-

Inspection of houses under Public Health Acts	..	168
Re-inspection " " " " "	..	404
Inspection under Housing Regulations	..	207
Re-inspection " "	..	184
Houses let-in-lodgings (visits and revisits)	..	14
Dairies	..	18
Drainage	..	247
Drainage - re-inspections	..	176
Bakehouses	..	4
Food Preparation Premises	..	52
Factories	..	42
Factories (Clean Air Act) (visits and re-visits)	..	173
Inspections Clean Air Act - domestic premises	..	133
Licensed Premises and Clubs	..	19
Mortuary	..	12
Miscellaneous	..	202
Meat Inspection:		
Cattle	..	2,002
Pigs	..	5,269
Sheep	..	11,687
Public Conveniences	..	4
Petroleum	..	36
Piggeries	..	13
Rats and Mice	..	189
Refuse Tips	..	35
Shops Act, 1950	..	2
Shops re unfit food	..	23
Scrap Metal Dealers	..	3
Tents, Vans and Sheds	..	21
Tuberculosis After-Care Committee	..	6
Vermin Infestation (excluding Rats and Mice)	..	37
Visits re notifiable diseases	..	23
Water Supplies	..	56

PRELIMINARY NOTICES

A total of 98 Preliminary Intimation Notices were served during the year affecting 127 premises. These, in general, took the form of letters giving particulars of defects and suggestions as to repairs etc. necessary to remedy the defects.

	<u>No. of</u> <u>Notices</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u> <u>or Premises affected</u>
General defects of houses	44	49
Defective water closets	15	24
Defective drainage & obstruction	20	29
Factories Act - sanitary accommodation		
& ventilation contraventions	2	2
Food Hygiene Regs. contraventions	3	3
Undemolished houses	4	5
Miscellaneous	8	13
Clean Air Act - contraventions	2	2
Totals	<u>98</u>	<u>127</u>

STATUTORY NOTICES, 1963

The following Statutory Notices were served during the year:-

<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>		<u>No. of Notices</u>	<u>No. of Premises Affected</u>
Abatement of Nuisances (S.93)	..	18	13
Drainage (S.39)	..	6	6
Defective Water Closets (S.45)	..	3	2
Paving (S.56)	..	1	1

Housing Act, 1957

Notices to Appear before Council (S.16 & 18)	..	26	51
Demolition Orders (S.17)	..	43	31
Closing Orders (S.17 & 18)	..	6	4
Requisition for Information (S.170)	..	14	37
Notices to Quit (S.22)	..	1	1
Power of Entry (S.159)	..	1	1
Undertaking (S.16)	..	1	1

Housing Act, 1961

Overcrowding - Multiple Occupation (S.19)	5	3
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Rent Act, 1957

Notice to Remedy Defects	..	1	1
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Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Prohibiting Sale of Milk (Milk Regulations)	..	1	1
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Clean Air Act, 1956

Notice requiring occupier to furnish information (S.8)	..	8	8
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RENT ACT, 1957

The following particulars are given for the year relating to the operation of the Rent Act, 1957:-

Part 1 - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) No. of applications for certificates	..	1
(2) No. of decisions not to issue certificates	..	NIL
(3) No. of decisions to issue certificates		
(a) in respect of some but not in all defects	1	
(b) in respect of all defects	..	NIL
(4) No. of undertakings given by landlord under paragraph 5 of First Schedule	..	2
(5) No. of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	..	NIL
(6) No. of Certificates issued	..	NIL

Part 11 - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	..	NIL
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	.. ..	NIL
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	.. ..	NIL
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	..	NIL

Housing Act - Improvement Grant

Applications for Improvement Grants were received as follows:-

	<u>No. of Applications</u>	<u>No. Approved</u>
Standard Grants	27	24
Discretionary Grants	49	37

DEMOLITION ORDERS

Thirty-one Demolition Orders were made during the year in respect of the following houses:-

Nos. 12A, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, King Street, Wollaston,
Stourbridge.

Nos. 182, 183, 184, High Street, Lye, Stourbridge.

No. 12, Lion Street, Stourbridge.

Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, Firmstone Street, Wollaston, Stourbridge.

No. 8, Connops Lane, Lye, Stourbridge.

No. 234, Stourbridge Road, Lye, Stourbridge.

Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Union Street, Stourbridge.

Nos. 44, 46, 48, King Street, Wollaston, Stourbridge.

Nos. 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, Norton Road, Stourbridge.

CLOSING ORDERS

Under the provisions of the Housing Act, Closing Orders were made on the following properties:-

No. 8, Enville Street, Stourbridge.

No. 1, Hall Street, Oldswinford, Stourbridge.

No. 214, High Street, Lye, Stourbridge.

No. 14, Rufford Street, Lye, Stourbridge.

CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year one Clearance Area was declared in respect of the following properties:-

Dwelling houses Nos. 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183/5,
187, 189, 191, 201, Stourbridge Road, Stambermill, Stourbridge.

A Compulsory Purchase Order was made to acquire the properties.

UNDERTAKING

An Undertaking was accepted in respect of:-

No. 32, Bromley Street, Lye, Stourbridge.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

153 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:-

			<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Cream sponge	..	..	10	2
Milk	..	..	107	1
Sweetened whipped cream	..	..	-	1
Pasteurised cream	..	..	2	-
Ice cream	..	..	22	-
Iced lollipop	..	..	1	-
Cream (fresh)	..	..	2	-
Flavoured milk drink	..	..	2	-
Chocolate ice	..	..	1	-
Whipped cream	..	..	1	-
Lemon cheese	..	..	1	-
			<u>149</u>	<u>4</u>

The unsatisfactory results were as follows:-

1. Cream Sandwich This sample which was brought in by a householder, had been out and out of deep freeze for 48 hours. The surface colony count at 37°:- 3,300,000 org./g Coliform present in 0.01 g. (Faecal coli present in 0.1g.). Organisms of salmonella or dysentery groups NOT FOUND. (Further sample from Producer proved to satisfactory.
2. Cream Sandwich Surface Colony Count 3,360,000 per ml. Faecal type ABSENT.
3. Sweetened Whipped Cream Methylene blue decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour.
4. Milk A sample of T.T. milk (untreated sold in January) from a vending machine in cartons was found to contain live Brucella organisms (the causative agent of Undulant Fever in man). The producer from outside the Borough was immediately served with a notice under the provisions of Section 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959 to cease selling raw milk in the Borough.

In April the Staffordshire County Council and the Medical Officer of Health for the District in which the Farm is situated reported negative samples and in consequence the Prohibition Notice was removed. In May both ourselves and the Staffordshire County Council again found the presence of live Brucella organisms in samples taken at the Farm and from the vending machine. Immediately Prohibition Notices were again served ordering that the milk be Pasteurised but in the meantime remembering the six weeks lapse between the taking of a sample and the result, who can tell what untold harm may have been done particularly when the public have been led to believe that T.T. milk is the best value and the safest when in fact it is not.

It is obviously necessary in spite of the outcry which will arise from the few "anti treatment" people that either all milk should be heat treated or all milking cows should be suitably vaccinated and the disease eradicated as has happened in the case of Tuberculosis.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

494 samples were taken during the year, of these 39 were found to be adulterated, below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements.

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Artificial Sweeteners	-	1	-	-
Aspirin Tablets	-	3	-	-
Beef Curry(canned)	-	1	-	-
Beef with gravy(canned)	-	1	-	1
Beef burgers frozen	-	1	-	-
Beverage mix	-	1	-	-
Biscuits	-	8	-	-
Butter	-	21	-	-
Braised Kidney in gravy(canned)	-	1	-	-
Cake and Pudding Mixture	-	1	-	-
Casserole Steak with gravy(canned)	-	1	-	1
Casserole Steak	-	1	-	-
Cheese	-	1	-	-
Cheese Spread	-	4	-	-
Chicken in Chicken jelly(canned)	-	1	-	-
Chicken Pie frozen	-	2	-	2
Chocolate Confectionery	-	10	-	3
Chicken Fritters	-	1	-	1
Chili-con-carne(canned)	-	1	-	-
Coffee Extract dried	-	3	-	-
Coffee and Chicory essence	-	2	-	-
Coffee Ground	-	1	-	-
Corned Beef (canned)	-	3	-	-
Cornish Pasties	-	3	-	-
Cough Pastilles	-	1	-	-
Cough Preparations	-	3	-	-
Cough Mixture	-	4	-	-
Condiment	-	1	-	-
Curried Chicken with Rice(canned)	-	1	-	-
Custard Powder	-	1	-	-
Cream Sterilised	-	5	-	-
Cream Double	-	2	-	-
Dessert Mixture	-	2	-	-
Dessert Preparation	-	1	-	-
Diet Foods	-	2	-	-
Dripping	-	1	-	-
Egg and Bacon Pie(canned)	-	1	-	-
Faggots	-	2	-	-
Fish Cakes	-	3	-	-
Fish Paste	-	4	-	-
Fish Sticks	-	1	-	-
Fish(canned)	-	4	-	-
Flavourings	-	3	-	-
Flour Confectionery	-	12	-	-
Flour Self-raising	-	5	-	-
Flour Plain	-	2	-	-
Flour Wholemeal	-	1	-	-
Fruit(canned)	-	5	-	-
Fruit Juice	-	2	-	-
Fruit Pie	-	3	-	-
Ham(canned)	-	1	-	-
Hamburgers frozen	-	1	-	-
Honey	-	1	-	-
Hot Pot (canned)	-	1	-	-
Horse Raddish sauce	-	1	-	-
Ice Cream	-	3	-	-
Ice Cream mix	-	1	-	-
Ice Lolly syrup	-	1	-	-
Ice Lolly mix	-	1	-	-
Ice pops	-	1	-	-
Iced Lolly	-	1	-	-
Irish Stew (canned)	-	1	-	-
Jam	-	6	-	-

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Lard	-	1	-	-
Luncheon Sausages	-	1	-	-
Luncheon Meat(canned)	-	2	-	2
Luncheon Meat Loaf (canned)	-	1	-	1
Margarine	-	4	-	-
Marzipan	-	3	-	-
Mayonnaise	-	1	-	-
Malt Vinegar	-	2	-	-
Meat Paste	-	5	-	1
Meat Pie	-	1	-	-
Meat Pie with Vegetables(frozen)	-	1	-	-
Meat with Vegetables(canned)	-	2	-	2
Meat Loaf(canned)	-	1	-	-
Minced Beef Loaf(canned)	-	1	-	1
Milk	-	93	-	1
Milk Condensed full cream sweetened	-	1	-	-
Milk Pudding (canned)	-	3	-	-
Milk Bread	-	2	-	-
Milk Evaporated full cream unsweetened	-	1	-	-
Milk Substitute dried	-	1	-	-
Mixed Grill in Rich Gravy(canned)	-	1	-	1
Olive Oil	-	1	-	-
Ox Tongue (canned)	-	1	-	-
Panet Tablets	-	1	-	-
Paxadine	-	1	-	-
Pork Pie	-	3	-	-
Pork Burgers (frozen)	-	2	-	1
Pork (canned)	-	1	-	-
Pork Luncheon Meat	-	2	-	1
Potato Crisps	-	2	-	-
Preserves	-	4	-	-
Ready Meal Mix	-	1	-	-
Roast Beef with Gravy (canned)	-	1	-	-
Sauce	-	2	-	-
Sausages Pork	-	63	-	16
Sausage Rolls	-	2	-	-
Soft Drinks	-	17	-	-
Sausages (canned)	-	1	-	-
Sausages Beef	-	1	-	-
Savouries	-	1	-	-
Shandy (canned)	-	1	-	-
Soup (canned)	-	2	-	-
Soup (dried)	-	2	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pie	-	3	-	-
Steak and Kidney Pudding (canned)	-	1	-	-
Stewed Steak with gravy (canned)	-	3	-	2
Steak Burgers (frozen)	-	1	-	1
Steakettes (frozen)	-	1	-	-
Steak and Kidney pie (frozen)	-	1	-	-
Stomach Preparation	-	3	-	-
Sugar Confectionery	-	10	-	-
Sugar	-	1	-	-
Spices	-	2	-	-
Tablets Laxative	-	1	-	-
Tablets Tonic	-	1	-	-
Tablets Vitamin	-	1	-	-
Table Jelly	-	2	-	-
Tea	-	1	-	-
Tomato Puree	-	1	-	-
Turkey Pie (frozen)	-	2	-	1
Vegetables (canned)	-	4	-	-
Vegetables (frozen)	-	3	-	-
Vegetables (dried)	-	2	-	-
Vegetables with meat (canned)	-	5	-	-
Vitamin Preparations	-	1	-	-
		<u>455</u>		<u>39</u>

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

List of samples regarded as adulterated, below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed requirements:-

<u>Article</u>	<u>Whether Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 61 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 60 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 60 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 62 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 61 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 60 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 59 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content 64 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Mixed grill in rich gravy	Informal	Low meat content of 63 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Chicken Fritters	Informal	Low meat content of 25 per cent against a recommended standard of 35. Article would be more accurately described as a rissole.	Letter to Manufacturers. Agreed to raise chicken content to 35%.
Luncheon Meat Loaf	Informal	Low meat content of 49 per cent.	Product of Australia. No action.
Pork Luncheon Meat	Informal	Low meat content of 73 per cent.	Only 7% deficient. No action.
Milk (Channel Island)	Informal	5.0 per cent deficient in fat.	Follow-up sample to be taken.
Stewed Steak with gravy	Informal	Low meat content of 71 per cent.	Only slight deficiency. No action.
Chicken Pie (frozen)	Informal	Low meat content of 17.3 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Turkey Pie (frozen)	Informal	Low meat content of 18 per cent.	Followed up by Informal sample which was genuine. No action.
Steakburgers (frozen)	Informal	Low meat content of 74 per cent.	No action. Slight deficiency.
Porkburgers (frozen)	Informal	Low meat content of 65 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Chocolate Confectionery (Skimmed Milk Block)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled in that "Hydrogenated Palm Kernel Oil" was listed in the ingredients as "H.P.K.O."	Letter to Manufacturers.
Meat Paste	Informal	Low meat content of 48 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers. Follow-up samples to be taken.
Luncheon Meat (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 74 per cent.	Foreign Produce. No action.
Luncheon Meat (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 73 per cent.	Foreign Produce. No action.
Beef with gravy (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 69 per cent.	Foreign Produce. No action.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (Cont.)

<u>Article</u>	<u>Whether Formal or Informal</u>	<u>Nature of Adulteration or Irregularity</u>	<u>Observations</u>
Chocolate Confectionery (Milk Block, coffee flavouring)	Informal	Incorrectly described as "Milk Block", in that it was made from partly skimmed milk and not full cream milk.	New labels being used.
Chocolate Confectionery (Chocolate Cake Piping)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled: would be more correctly described as chocolate flavoured.	New labels being used.
Chicken Pie (frozen)	Informal	Low meat content of 20 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 60 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Contained an excessive amount of fat.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 57 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 56 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Minced Beef Loaf, (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 55 per cent.	Australian origin. No action.
Meat with Vegetables (canned)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled; it was considered that the description "Beef Milano" standing alone was neither the common nor usual name of the article.	Letter to Manufacturers. New Labels provided.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 59 per cent.	Letter to Manufacturers.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	No action. Another sample was 67%.
Casserole Steak with gravy (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	Australian origin. No action.
Stewed steak with gravy (canned)	Informal	Low meat content of 69 per cent.	No action.
Meat with Vegetables (canned)	Informal	Incorrectly labelled; it was considered that the description "Beef Roma" standing alone was neither the common nor usual name of the article.	Letter to Manufacturers. New labels provided.
Pork Sausages	Informal	Low meat content of 62 per cent.	No action.

OTHER FOOD COMPLAINTS

Corn Flakes

A person complained of finding a piece of hard foreign matter in a packet of Corn Flakes. The analysis showed that it consisted of layers of maize starch with associated malt which had accumulated at some point in the process, over a period during which fairly active mould growth took place. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

Chocolate

A "twin bar" of chocolate cream was found to be infested with larvae of the "Ephestia Moth". The premises of the retailer and wholesaler were visited but found to be quite clean. The producer was notified but due to the labels not being date stamped very little progress could be made to find the cause. A warning letter was sent to the Manufacturers.

PROSECUTIONS FOR CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

There were no prosecutions under the above Regulations during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises used for:-

Sale and/or Manufacture of Ice Cream

There were 10 new registrations for the sale of Ice Cream in sealed cartons, making a total of 166 premises registered at the end of the year for the sale of Ice Cream and 3 for its manufacture and sale.

Preparation of Preserved Foods

There was one new registration making a total of 28 registered at the end of the year for the preparation or manufacture of preserved food. Periodic visits revealed no cause for criticism of hygiene standards and a satisfactory state of cleanliness was maintained in all the premises.

Fish Frying

In all the 16 premises on the Register, a satisfactory state of cleanliness and hygiene was maintained.

Cooking of Poultry and 'Hot Dogs'

There are 2 premises registered for the cooking of poultry and 1 for the sale of 'Hot Dogs'.

MEAT INSPECTION

100% meat inspection was again maintained at three small private slaughterhouses and the one large private slaughterhouse which caters for the meat requirements of 26 shops, 21 of these are in the Borough and 5 outside. Slaughtering for 5 businesses situated in neighbouring authorities is also carried out at these premises.

There are 13 shops in the Borough obtaining their meat from outside the Borough and where, I understand 100% meat inspection is carried out. These shops are periodically inspected under the Hygiene Regulations and at the same time meat is checked.

Classified summary of inspections carried out by Meat Inspectors.
Ante and post-mortem examinations of animals slaughtered - 18,958.
Post-mortem examinations of animals dead in lairs - 3.
Reinspections made after detentions ... - 29.
Inspections of imported meats ... - 20.
Inspections of meat killed outside the Borough - 7.
No. of cases notified by me under Diseases of Animals Act Nil.

Unsound Meat

The total weight of meat and offals condemned during the year was 5 tons 13 cwt.

During the year the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963 were issued and came into force on 1st October, 1963.

The Regulations were intended to provide the means to give effect to the Governments long-standing intentions to ensure that all home-killed meat is inspected before it leaves the slaughterhouse.

The Regulations make it obligatory that all meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected and all meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked. The Local Authorities may then make a charge for inspection and the period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours.

The Regulations set down standard procedures for inspection which in the main follows the recommendations contained in Memo. 3/ Meat but the recommendations now become obligatory. With the more detailed inspection necessary it becomes essential that as far as possible every animal must be inspected at the time of slaughter and it has been found that nearly twice as much time must be given to meat inspection as previously which has again seriously depleted my already small inspectorial staff.

The Regulations also require that although only post-mortems are required authorities are asked to arrange for ante-mortem inspection wherever possible.

Articles 12 & 13 of the Regulations deal with methods of stamping of fit carcasses and the maximum charge that Local Authorities can make for this inspection.

From the point of view of this Authority it was estimated that we were killing approximately the same number of animals for outside Authorities as we were importing. It was estimated that the time spent each week on meat inspection was equivalent to that of one Inspector. It was therefore justifiable to charge the maximum in each case which during 12 months would be approximately 75% of an Inspectors salary.

The charges were fixed as follows:-

Horse or Bovine Animal (other than calf)	2/6d.
Pig or Calf	... 9d.
Sheep, Lamb or Goat	... 6d.

The Regulations provide that in two year's time no meat can be moved from the Slaughterhouse before being stamped with the official mark of the Inspector and the Minister looks to Authorities to organise their inspection service so that no undue delay will result in the hold-up of supplies.

Meat Inspection (Continued)

Diseases of Animals Acts

No case arose during the year necessitating notification to the Diseases of Animals Inspector.

One sheep and one pig were found dead in lairage. Examinations were carried out as necessary to ensure that none of these animals had died of any notifiable disease.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations

The Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations

Since the advent of the above Regulations made thereunder a new standard for slaughterhouses both as regards premises and higher standards of cleanliness were introduced. Lack of legislation in the past always hindered the enforcement of higher bacteriological standards. The modern tendency to get more animals slaughtered in the smallest possible time is doing a great deal to lower the standards and only continual close surveillance and almost constant admonition keeps things reasonable.

Fascioliasis (Liver Fluke)

This parasitic infection continues to cause great loss and 110 bovine livers and 238 sheep livers were totally condemned. This does not take into consideration the very large numbers of livers that are only trimmed and of which no account is kept.

Echinococcus

The incidence of this dangerous parasitic infection continues and a total of 95 cattle and 100 sheep were affected as compared with 86 cattle and 34 sheep in 1961. On the completion of the Tuberculosis Eradication Scheme I think that this is one sphere of animal husbandry where the Veterinary Officers might spend some time.

Pneumonia

This again proved to be rife amongst pigs and out of a total of 5,269 pigs slaughtered 1,097 sets of lungs had to be condemned. This is no doubt due in some respects to the taking of warmly housed pigs on draughty lorries and then standing them in cold concrete sale pens for hours, but it is surprising how many herds are badly affected with virus pneumonia.

Tuberculosis

The effects of the Tuberculosis Eradication scheme are now very well known and we were entirely free from bovine tuberculosis in cattle throughout the year but a small proportion of pigs continue to be affected.

Cysticercus Bovis

Fourteen cases of Cysticercus Bovis were detected during the year as compared with 26 last year. None of the cases was generalised but every carcass in which cysts were detected was treated in accordance with Memo. 3/ Meat i.e. freezing at 20°F for three weeks. This treatment was insisted upon in spite of some of the cysts found being degenerate as it has been frequently found that viable and degenerate cysts exist side by side in the same carcass.

TABLE 1

Appendix

Year 1963

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows and Calves	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1,759	229	14	11,687	5,269	-
Number inspected	1,759	229	14	11,687	5,269	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	3	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	335	91	-	920	1,561	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	19.0%	39.7%	-	7.9%	29.6%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u> Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	120	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	2.3%	-
<u>Cysticercus</u> Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	13	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 2

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Actinobacillosis		7	1							
Actinomycosis		5	1							
Xanthosis				1						
Pneumonia			15							
Pericarditis				1						
Hydatid cysts			128	1	95		7			
Fascioliasis			8		110					
Bacterial necrosis					1					
Telangiectasis					29					
Peritonitis					1	1	3		1	
Pyæmia		3	8		80	3	1			2 diaphragms 5 lb. flank
Hydronephrosis								1		
Bruising		1								1 cheek
Fat necrosis								1		58 lb. fat
Cysticercus bovis		3		10						1 diaphragm
Carcinoma					1					
Mastitis										7 udders
Contamination		2	24				1			
Emphysema			1							
Interstitial myositis										1 diaphragm
TOTALS		21	186	13	317	4	12	2	1	

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Muelleriasis			422							
Pneumonia &c.			200							
Pericarditis				7						
Hydatid Cysts			104		100					
Fascioliasis					238					
Pyæmia			3		3					5 lb. shank; 1 hand; leg
Peritonitis					2	1	1		1	
Melanosis		1	1	1						1 lb. foreqtr. 1 omentum
Cysticercus Tenuicollis										
Adenoma			1							
Bacterial Necrosis					1					
Hydronephrosis								2		
Abscesses			1	1	6					
Cysticercus Ovis				2						
Moribund	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	
Fat Necrosis										6 lb. fat
Died in lairage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
Contamination		1	37							
TOTALS	3	5	772	14	353	4	4	8	4	

Diseases	Carcases	Heads	Lungs	Hearts	Livers	Stomachs	Spleens	Kidneys	Intestines	Other parts
Tuberculosis		104			3	1			21	
Pneumonia &c.			1097							
Pericarditis				166						
Congestion			80							
Cirrhosis					208					
Fatty Infiltration					1					
Hydatid Cysts			7		106		2			
Ascarides					13					
Peritonitis					63	19	15		24	
Hydronephrosis								95		
Pyæmia		2	2	2	10	1			2	2 hindqtrs. 3 lb. pork 1 vert. col.
Arthritis										7 feet & hocks 1 shoulder & leg
Bruising		1								neck end
Mastitis										2 udders
Dead in lairage	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	
TOTALS	1	108	1187	169	405	22	18	97	48	

Meat and Other Food Inspection (Continued)

Twenty-three visits to shops etc. were made in connection with the inspection of foodstuffs, and the following items were condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Canned Foods</u>		<u>No. of Tins</u>
Evaporated Milk	... ..	11
Fish	... ..	32
Fruit	... ..	359
Meat	... ..	148 (472 lb.)
Orange Juice	... ..	9
Vegetables	... ..	43
Cream	... ..	8
Creamed Rice	... ..	3
Grapefruit Juice	... ..	5
Marmalade	... ..	1
Mixed Grill	... ..	1
Baked Beans	... ..	4
Creamed Sago	... ..	1
Peas	... ..	8
Fruit Juice	... ..	7
<u>Other Foods</u>		
Pickled Onions	... ..	1 jar
Salad Cream	... ..	1 jar

Method of Disposal

Meat: Collected daily by recognised processing firms and used for the manufacture of by-products.

Other Food: Collected, as required, by Council vehicles and disposed of by controlled tipping under supervision.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 18 licences were renewed during the year.

VERMIN INFESTATION

10 premises were effectively treated for vermin infestation. In 8 other instances insecticides were issued and advice given.

27 wasps' nests were destroyed.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no Common Lodging Houses registered in the Borough.

OUTWORKERS

The names of 7 outworkers were notified, 4 of whom resided outside the Borough.

WATER SAMPLING

Public Supplies

105 bacteriological samples of Town Water were submitted for examination, and without exception the results proved to be excellent.

2 chemical samples were also found to be satisfactory.

Physical Characters	<u>LOW LEVEL</u>	<u>HIGH LEVEL</u>
	No. 1	No. 2
	Clear, odourless pH 7.5	Clear, odourless pH 7.2
Chemical Examination (Results expressed in parts per million)		
Solids in Suspension (dried at 100°C.)	-	-
Solids in Solution (dried at 180°C.)	415	665
Solids in Solution after ignition	255	470
Chlorine present as chloride ..	43	67
Hardness - Non-Carbonate ..	108	180
Hardness - Carbonate ..	156	220
Hardness - Total ..	264	400
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Trace	Trace
Nitrate Nitrogen ..	9.8	14.4
Nitrite Nitrogen ..	NIL	NIL
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 27°C. (N/80 Permanganate) ..	0.10	0.20
Toxic Metals ..	None detected	None detected
Residual Chlorine Free ..		
Combined ..		
Total ..	0.01	0.02

The supplies were satisfactory as to quantity. They are not liable to plumbo solvency, but periodically are tested for lead contamination.

The approximate number of houses supplied from the MAIN direct to houses in the Borough was 15,119. Only three houses are supplied by means of standpipes. Two of the houses served are included in the Councils' demolition programme.

Swimming Baths

The Corporation swimming baths comprise one covered pool and one outdoor pool. They are inter-connected, so giving the users a choice of either.

The pools measurements are:-

Indoor Pool 25 yds. x 10 yds., with a depth of 6 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.
Outdoor Pool 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ yds. x 10 yds., with a depth of 10 ft. to 3 ft. 6 ins.
both baths being heated by Calorifiers.

The source of supply is from a private well, the water being chlorinated in the rising main to a storage tank, from which the baths are filled. The water is filtered and again chlorinated during use, thus ensuring double treatment. There is complete change-over of water in the indoor pool every four hours, and every six hours in the outdoor pool.

The chlorination plants are of Wallace and Tierman manufacture, and the filtration plant is by Paterson.

During the year 156 (103 bacteriological and 53 chemical) samples of water from the swimming baths were submitted for examination, all of which proved to be satisfactory.

It is again pleasing to record that a high standard of cleanliness was in evidence at the Baths throughout the year.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

One hundred and ninety-nine complaints were received this year as opposed to 160 in 1962 and 174 in 1961.

A summary of the work carried out by the Rodent Officer during the year is set out below.

<u>Type of Property</u>	<u>No. of Premises Infested</u>	<u>No. of Treatments & Re-treatments</u>	<u>No. of Inspections & Re-inspections</u>	<u>Infested by</u>	
				<u>Rats</u>	<u>Mice</u>
Local Authority	16	21	49	10	6
Dwelling Houses	158	166	678	121	37
Business and Industrial Premises	14	16	48	11	3
Agricultural Premises	1	1	5	1	-
	<u>189</u>	<u>204</u>	<u>780</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>46</u>

Treatment of the sewers was also carried out. No infestation was found.

A total of 1,600 rats and 500 mice was the estimated number destroyed in the Borough throughout the year.

PETROLEUM ACTS

90 licences were issued as follows:-

- 80 to store Petroleum Spirit only
- 2 to store Petroleum Spirit and Cellulose
- 1 to store Petroleum Spirit and Carbide of Calcium
- 4 to store Cellulose only
- 3 to store mixture of Petroleum Spirit.

These licences authorised the storage of 153,770 gallons of Petroleum, 112 lb. of Carbide of Calcium, 460 gallons of Cellulose, and 72 gallons of Petroleum mixture.

Licence fees amounted to £70. 15. 0.

TUBERCULOSIS AFTER-CARE

The Members of this Committee comprise representatives from the Borough Council, the County Medical Officer's Department, the Regional Hospital Board (represented by Chest Physician), W.V.S., the Nursing Association, and your Health Department.

Grants of free milk were made to 17 patients, and one family was rehoused during the year.

The Committee's Welfare Fund was contributed to by various donors, and as Hon. Secretary I would like to express the Committee's grateful appreciation of this support which helps considerably in the provision of Christmas food parcels or fuel to patients in particular need.

Industry

Progress continues to be made in the elimination of industrial smoke in the Borough, improvements are continually being achieved and my thanks must go to those industrialists in the town who have shown their willingness to co-operate to the full to rid the atmosphere of industrial pollution.

In 1957 there were in the Borough 30 hand-fired furnaces burning bituminous coal, but with persuasion most of these have now gone, replaced by mechanical stokers or oil burning apparatus and now only 6 of these installations remain, all of which are small.

During the year attention was paid to the Iron Foundries which as an industry appeared to be lagging behind in its efforts to get rid of pollution. The number of cupolas (all cold blast type) in the Borough is 14 of which 5 are fitted with wet type grit arrestors and the remainder the dry type. All the larger type installations should in my opinion have wet type arrestors and efforts are being made in this connection at the end of the year.

Height of Chimneys - Section 10 Clean Air Act, 1956

Considerable difficulty is being met in the enforcement of the provisions of the above Section which states:-

"Where plans for the erection or extension of a building outside the administrative county of London, other than a building used or to be used wholly for one or more of the following purposes, that is to say as a residence or residences, a shop or shops, or an office or offices, are in accordance with building byelaws deposited with the local authority and the plans show that it is proposed to construct a chimney for carrying smoke, grit, dust or gases from the building, the local authority shall reject the plans unless they are satisfied that the height of the chimney as shown on the plans will be sufficient to prevent, so far as practicable, the smoke, grit, dust or gases from becoming prejudicial to health or a nuisance having regard to:-

- (a) the purpose of the chimney;
- (b) the position and description of buildings near thereto;
- (c) the levels of the neighbouring ground; and
- (d) any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances."

While this provision is of help to local authorities so far as it goes, I am of the opinion that its shortcomings as an adequate means of control can be summarised as follows:-

- (a) plans may be submitted for a factory showing no chimneys whatsoever. Subsequently when the Byelaws plans are passed no question of chimney height can arise;
 - (b) chimneys may be erected or installed in circumstances where there is no building operation which requires plans to be submitted to the local authority for byelaw approval;
 - (c) there is no power to impose conditions to ensure that the chimney to which the local authorities approval has been given is only used in connection with the purpose for which it was designed;
 - (d) similarly, there is no power to impose conditions to secure the proper maintenance and continuing efficiency of the chimney;
 - (e) the existing provision does not apply to offices, shops, flats or other residential development; and
 - (f) there is insufficient power to deal with existing chimneys which as a result of new development in surrounding areas become a source of nuisance.
- These defects are, I believe, of a sufficiently serious nature as to warrant amending legislation.

Prior Approval of Furnaces

Section 3(1) of the Act contains the very valuable provision that all new furnaces shall be, as far as practicable, capable of being operated continuously without emitting smoke.

The Section further states that any furnace installed in accordance with plans and specifications submitted to and approved by the local authority shall be deemed to comply with the provision of the above mentioned sub-section (1). It further states that a person intending to install a furnace with a maximum heating capacity of more than 55,000 British Thermal Units per hour shall give notice to the local authority.

This Section is most valuable as it does impress upon Architects, Engineers and Works Managers that the production of unnecessary smoke is a serious offence.

During the year four notifications were received:-

1. Solid Fuel burning apparatus 61,000 B.T.U's per hour.
2. Oil fired (35 sec. Redwood) 500,000 B.T.U's per hour.
3. Oil fired (35 sec. Redwood) 300,000 B.T.U's per hour.
4. Oil fired (35 sec. Redwood) 270,000 B.T.U's per hour.

Smoke Control Areas

During this year the implementation of the above Act began to show some progress. Very little difficulty was experienced with the first seventeen areas which became operative on the 1st October, 1963. They comprised 1,366 private houses, 618 Council houses and the total area covered was 427 acres.

On 2nd January, 1963 the Council made the 18th Order (Grange Lane) which consisted of some older development and covered an area of 140 acres. The area consists of 26 private houses, two schools, the whole of Stevens Park Wollescote, Wollescote House, Wollescote Hall and Lodge, Lye Cemetery and Cemetery House. Plans have been submitted showing 214 plots for development but further areas of land in the area are intended for house building which could bring up the total number of houses to at least 500 in the next few years. The Order becomes operative on 1st July, 1964.

On 29th April, 1963 the Council made the 19th Order (Pedmore Lane) which consists of an area of 190.7 acres bounded by Pedmore Lane, Hagley Road and the Borough boundary. The area consists of 36 private houses, one Public House, Pedmore Cricket Club, Pedmore Church, Farm buildings and Scout Hut. The area comes into force on 1st October, 1964.

The following is a list of roads, together with numbers of all houses included in the above mentioned 19 areas:-

<u>Name of Street</u>	<u>Nos. of Houses</u>	<u>Area No.</u>
Ash Grove ...	Nos. 1 - 17 consec. (No. 12A instead of No. 13)	7
Bank Farm Close ...	Nos. 1 - 22 consec. (Excluding No. 13)	2
Beacon Rise ...	All houses	18
Beech Road Estate ...	107 dwellings plus other in Valley Road extension	13
Birch Gate ...	Nos. 1 - 73 : 2 - 48.	8
Brackendale Way ...	All houses	18
Bredon Avenue ...	Nos. 1 - 47 : 2 - 50A.	6
Brook Holloway ...	Nos. 8 and 10.	8
Broughton Road ...	Nos. 9 - 31 : 10 - 40.	2
Buckbury Close ...	Nos. 1 - 10 consec.	2
Cemetery Road ...	Nos. 52 - 58.	11
	No. 114A.	18
Cochrane Close ...	Nos. 1 - 16 consec.	19
Cobham Road ...	Nos. 1 - 19 : 2 - 16.	5
College Road ...	Nos. 1 - 4 consec.	16
Compton Road ...	Nos. 1 - 95 : 2 - 122.	2
Cornwall Road ...	Nos. 1 - 55A : 2 - 52F.	12
Croftwood Road ...	All houses	18
Crowle Drive ...	Nos. 2 - 6	6

Smoke Control Areas (Cont.)

<u>Name of Street</u>			<u>Nos. of Houses</u>	<u>Area No.</u>
Dorchester Road	...	...	Nos. 1 - 45 : 2 - 44.	2
Drew Crescent	...	...	Nos. 1 - 75 : 2 - 48.	2
Eton Drive	...	...	Nos. 1 - 10 consec.	5
Drew Road	...	...	Nos. 9 - 23 : 10 - 40 plus others.	2
Fairfield Rise	...	...	Nos. 1 - 11 : 15 - 25 : 41 - 51 : 2 - 28.	15
Farlands Drive	...	...	No. 2 and adjoining bungalow.	5
Ferndale Park	...	...	Nos. 2 - 58 : 1 - 11 : 15 - 29.	10
Field Lane	...	...	Nos. 43 - 54 consec.	5
Fir Grove	...	...	Nos. 16 - 30.	15
			No. 21.	17
Grange Lane	...	...	Nos. 59 - 107 and "The Cot".	18
Hagley Road	...	...	Nos. 328 - 340.	10
			"Foley Arms" Nos. 320 - 324	19
			Nos. 311 - 325A : Nos. 327 - 357.	
Ham Lane	...	...	Nos. 44 - 46.	1
			Nos. 7 - 9 and "Brookfield".	2
			No. 119.	19
Hanbury Hill	...	...	No. 22.	16
Hardwick Way	...	...	Nos. 13 - 15A : 18 - 24.	6
Hay Green	...	...	Nos. 1 - 17 consec. (Excluding No. 13)	11
Kingsway	...	...	Nos. 35 - 73 : 79 - 137A : 60 - 118 : 156A - 246.	12
Lightwoods Road	...	...	Nos. 1 - 55 : 2 - 46.	2
Linden Drive	...	...	All plots to be developed.	5
Links Drive	...	...	Nos. 1 - 11 consec.	13
Lychgate Avenue	...	...	Nos. 1 - 45 : 2 - 56 plus others (Excluding No. 13)	2
Malvern Avenue	...	...	Nos. 1 - 39A : 18 - 44 plus others.	6
Mayfair	...	...	Nos. 1 - 23 consec.	2
Maypole Drive	...	...	Nos. 1 - 21 : 2 - 40.	14
New Farm Road	...	...	Nos. 58 - 90 and "Station Inn".	6
Norfolk Road	...	...	Nos. 78 - 88.	12
Norton Road	...	...	Nos. 63 - 75.	13
Osmaston Road	...	...	All new houses (commencing at Nos. 27 and 42)	13
Pedmore Court Road	...	...	Nos. 1 - 14 (Excluding No. 13) consec.	3
Pedmore Hall Lane	...	...	Nos. 3 - 27 (Excluding No. 13) Pedmore Hall, New house and New bungalow.	19
Pedmore Lane	...	...	Houses on North side, from No. 5 to "Churston"	2
			The Hollies (1 & 2) "Dolgarth"	19
			The Rectory and flat, Wychbury Cottages, Rosary Cottage, Mabel Cottage	
Pine Walk	...	...	Nos. 1 - 17 consec.	7
Priory Road	...	...	Nos. 18 - 80 : 1 - 27 (Excluding No. 13)	4
Rectory Close	...	...	Nos. 1 - 10 consec.	9
Rectory Road	...	...	Nos. 2 - 12.	9
Romsley Road	...	...	Nos. 22 - 30 plus others	6
Round Hill Avenue	...	...	Nos. 1 - 19.	19
Rutland Place	...	...	Nos. 1 - 21F : 2 - 22F.	12
St. Peter's Road	...	...	Nos. 31 - 49 : 46 - 90.	2
Sandhurst Avenue	...	...	Nos. 1 - 79 : 2 - 44.	2
Stevens Road	...	...	Nos. 1 - 73 : 2 - 78 plus others.	2
Swindell Road	...	...	Nos. 23 - 39 : 32 - 54.	2
Teasdale Way	...	...	All houses	18
The Brambles	...	...	Nos. 1 - 17 consec.	7
The Hyde	...	...	Nos. 1 - 11 consec.	2
The Paddock	...	...	Nos. 2 - 8 consec.	10
The Parklands	...	...	Nos. 1 - 34 consec.	1
The Riddings	...	...	Nos. 1 - 18 consec.	2
Walton Drive	...	...	Nos. 1 - 7.	6
Wildacres	...	...	Nos. 2 - 18 : 58 - 66 : 15 - 35.	17
Willow End	...	...	Nos. 1 - 11 consec.	7
Wollescote Road	...	...	Nos. 10 - 44.	7
			Flats 1-4 Wollescote House, Flats 1 & 2 Wollescote Hall, The Lodge, Wollescote Hall	18
Woodland Close	...	...	Nos. 1 - 20 consec.	2
Worcester Lane	...	...	Nos. 2 - 28.	5
Wynall Lane	...	...	Nos. 12 - 42.	8

MEASUREMENT OF AIR POLLUTION

The Department continued to take measurements of pollution firstly by means of a standard Deposit Gauge, Daily Smoke Recorder and four Lead Peroxide Candles for the measurement of Sulphur Dioxide. In June, 1963 it was decided to discontinue the Lead Peroxide Candles and continue with the Daily Volumetric Sulphur Dioxide Titration Method. Unfortunately, we have only one piece of apparatus to do this which is situated at Lye Clinic.

The results for the twelve months in the Deposit Gauge were as follows:- (expressed as tons per sq. mile)

<u>Month</u>	<u>Total Undissolved Matter</u>	<u>Total Dissolved Matter</u>	<u>Total</u>
January	3.08	8.82	11.90
February	10.77	5.07	15.84
March	11.93	9.14	21.07
April	10.90	5.30	16.20
May	14.24	4.80	19.04
June	12.59	5.99	18.58
July	5.14	2.72	7.86
August	11.07	5.37	16.44
September and October	12.25	6.75	19.00
November	5.70	5.83	11.53
December	5.63	3.41	9.04

Lead Peroxide Method of Measurement for S.O.₂
in mg/day collected by 100 sq. cm. of Batch A FBO₂

<u>Lye Clinic</u>	<u>Kingsway</u>	<u>Birmingham Street Depot</u>	<u>Council House</u>
3.67	5.09	3.22	3.50
3.13	2.48	2.66	2.71
0.39	0.92	0.83	0.95
2.39	1.13	1.13	1.31
0.79	0.48	0.71	0.63
0.71	0.68	0.74	0.70

The daily smoke filter is situated at Lye Clinic where a known quantity of air is drawn through a filter during each period of 24 hours. The deposit is measured in microgrammes per cubic metre by assessing the density of the resultant stain using photo-electric methods of comparison.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Thirty seven visits were made during the year in respect of two complaints, both being caused by factories which are situated in residential areas which have been in their present position for many years. We have in the Borough about fifty such premises which have automatically attained planning permission but all could be the subject of a noise complaint. One of the complaints mentioned above arose from the factory changing hands and altering the process from light forging to fairly heavy steel fabrications with a considerable rise in the sound levels. Steps were immediately taken to try to isolate certain sections of the work and to provide some form of insulation but with only a small amount of success. It was ultimately decided that the best recourse would be the service of "Discontinuance" Notices and negotiations are at the moment taking place with this in mind. The other complaint was in respect of a Forging and Stamping Works to which problem, at the present level of knowledge, there appears to be very little answer.

With a legacy of industrial development which took place side by side with housing, complaints are bound to arise from time to time, but Planning and Redevelopment will no doubt eventually prove a great benefit but much will have to be done to procure proper planning inside the factories where very little is done at the moment. More concern must be given by Managements to the elimination of unnecessary noise in the factory.

It would appear that much greater care will have to be taken in planning, and "prior approval". The Public Health Inspector will not then be faced with a "fait accompli" industrial noise source which could have been solved in the planning stage.

PART 1 of the Act

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	11	5	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	270	37	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	281	42	2	-

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Insp-ector	By H.M. Insp-ector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	1	-

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 to 1961

Part V111 of the Act

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prosecu- tions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing } Making apparel } etc.	5	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	5	-	-	-	-	-

(Note: No other classes of work were involved).

Public Health Department,
Council House,
Stourbridge.

